

We copy the following from the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, hitherto the organ of Gen. Jackson in his native place:—

The political enemies of Judge White—personally we will not suppose he has a foe—cannot shut their eyes to the increasing popularity which is fast hurrying him to the highest political elevation in the world. Demonstrations from all quarters evince the fact. Only a short time ago, he was scarcely spoken of for the Presidency. Other distinguished statesmen, for some of whom we have felt strong partialities, engrossed public attention and had already found able advocates in the different journals of the country. The battle, it is true, had not fairly commenced, but on both sides of the great political demarcations, the notes of preparation, partially suppressed by the doubtful consideration of who should or who should not be the chosen champion of the field, had already indicated a renewal of the bitter strife which had so long torn and distracted the nation. On the one hand, a powerful party, headed by talented and dauntless leaders, twice conquered but not subdued, were mustering for the contest and calculating the chances of another struggle. On the other hand, their conquerors, calling to mind that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," and therefore not the less watchful because they were masters of the field, were not indifferent to coming events, but were buckling on their armor for the war. Many good people on both sides, evidently lamented the unhappy emanation. It was too plain to be denied that, amidst the discord which prevailed and would increase, none could be essentially benefited but a few political aspirants and the office-holders, or their odious counterparts the office-seekers—those land-sharks of the day who infest the country and prey upon its vitals: of the great body of the people it might be truly said, they were to be the sufferers, wherever should succeed.

At this crisis, when moderate men of all parties had nearly renounced all hope, the name of Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, is presented to the consideration of his fellow citizens. In the private relations of life, he maintains a height unattainable by the shafts of calumny and detraction. Before the supporters of the present administration he stands without exception and free from reproach:—he is the early, steadfast and long tried friend of ANDREW JACKSON: has shown that he is so from principle and not from the hope of reward. He has advocated and still defends most of the prominent measures of his administration: not because they are the doctrines of that Chief, but because they accord with the sober convictions of his own judgment, and because he has practiced upon them through the whole course of his life. Not less firm and open than other distinguished statesmen of the same school, he is, fortunately for his country and for his own reputation, less offensive than many of them to the great body of the party from whom he differs; because, while combatting their opinions, he knows how to treat his antagonist with politeness and respect. With all these traits to recommend him to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for the exalted office in question, it will be conceded by the candid of all parties, that his apparent honesty and sincerity, does not cloak a crafty spirit of ambition, always calculating the chances, and ever ready, for the sake of personal aggrandizement, to "give to party that which belongs to mankind." The ground then which Judge White occupies, may justly be considered neutral territory:—the White flag, the emblem of peace, is here unfurled:—hither we may all repair, and seat ourselves beneath its ample folds, for here it is, that brethren of the same great Republican family, differing a little in the hue and dye of opinion, but, like the colors of the rainbow, beautifully intermingling by invisible lines, may meet and embrace. Here, indeed, is a common altar, around which, for a season at least, party strife and the vile spirit of discord wrangling for office, may be hushed into silence.

Away then with all caucusing! away with National Conventions!! They are at best but the inventions of designing politicians, intended to impose upon the honest yeomanry of the country, and to cheat them of the highest privilege of a freeman—the proud privilege of voting for the man of his choice, unswayed and uninfluenced by the insolent dictation of a few self-created leaders. "In theory our elections are free, they should be so in practice." Away, we repeat it, with National Conventions! Away with the mockery!! The intelligence of the American community needs no drill sergeant nor impudent sycophants to teach them who to choose for rulers and who to reject. Such bare-faced juggling cannot and will not be tolerated. The People are awake to their rights, and they will not tamely submit to dictation—it matters not from what quarter it comes—the higher the source, the greater the insult.

#### To the Mechanics of Connecticut.

Fellow-Citizens:—The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the Mechanics Society of Hartford, to call your attention to the injurious and degrading influence of State Prison labor on the mechanics of this State; and, if possible, to engage your co-operation in suppressing an evil, which, if unrestrained, will, at no distant day, paralyze the mechanical industry and enterprise of the State, and place the honest and upright mechanic, to a certain extent, on a level with every vicious and degraded outcast of the land.

We are well aware, that the custom of employing State Prison convicts at the mechanical arts, has already received the legislative sanction; and it is to the same source we look for redress. And we need not look in vain.—So long as our legislators are chosen by the people, it is for the people to say how long this evil shall be tolerated, and when the desolation shall be stayed. Nor do we feel that we are to rely alone on mechanics to do the work: every class of society, from the statesman to the honest day-laborer, is interested in the suppression of this evil; and so is every individual in the community, if we except the rascal and the speculator.

It is a very great mistake to suppose that the farmer or the merchant expends his money to the best advantage for his manufactured articles, by going to the State Prison for them, because the admitted price is a few shillings less than the honest and trust-worthy mechanic would ask him. The man who is incarcerated within the walls of a State Prison

for his crime, can hardly be supposed to possess moral honesty enough to do justice to a manufactured article, even if he had the ability to do so. But this is of trifling consequence compared with the interest which every father feels for the future welfare and respectability of his son. It is not unusual for the sons of our most wealthy farmers and enterprising merchants, and even of our ablest statesmen, to select some mechanical branch of business for their future pursuit. But where is the father that can consent to see his son—the pride of his family and the object of his future hopes—degraded in his employment to a level with the slaves of the State? Much less to have him brought in hourly contact with the discharged convict, who, with all his practical and acquired stock of felonious knowledge, is very likely to find employment in the very work-shop where his son is an indentured apprentice.

Suppose that the infamous Teller, instead of expiating his guilt on the gallows, had served out his time in prison, been discharged a mechanic, and had found employment in our work-shops to detail in the hearing of the young and inexperienced, those revolting scenes of debauchery and crime, described by himself during the last days of his life; what strength of parental restraint, what love of virtue, what vigor of moral principle, would not wither and droop under the blighting influence of such a moral sinew?

But while the mechanic is peculiarly exposed to all these evils, there are others that bear exclusively upon him, with a ponderous and insupportable weight.

He, in the first place, is taxed in common with his fellow-citizens—taxed too for his very faculty to support himself and family by honest industry, without the commission of crime—taxed to build, discipline, and to beautify and adorn the prison—taxed for the arrest, the trial, and the commitment of the felon—and then he has to enter with him at once upon a most ruinous and disgraceful competition in his own art, to learn which cost him many years of hard labor, and to improve and perfect which large sums of money have been expended.

Should the mechanic, thus depressed and crippled, wholly abandon his business and seek some relief in some other branch, as has sometimes been the case, even this, connected as it is with all the sacrifice and inconvenience of the change, is no guarantee against future encroachment.

The moment he has so perfected his new business as to have it pronounced profitable, that moment the signal is given for its introduction into the State Prison; and, once there, the prospects of the feeble victim within the deadly folds of the Bon Constrictor cannot be more hopeless than his would be, who should attempt to compete with the wealth, the power, and the interest of the State.

The primary object of every system of prison discipline should be, to reform the culprit and protect society. But when these high objects are lost sight of, and the whole system is reduced to the pitiable calculation of dollars and cents, it is no matter of surprise, although it is one of terror and alarm, that crime is increasing in such a fearful ratio with the increase of population in this State, and throughout the country. From the year 1830 to the year 1835, the increase of population in this State was less than twelve per cent.; while the increase of State Prison commitments was more than one hundred per cent!

Such evils, surely, call for a speedy remedy; and while no class of the community are so deeply affected in this matter as mechanics are, it is equally true, that no other class will meet these evils with such firmness, grapple them with such a nerve, and push them to such a final overthrow, as they. Arise, then, fellow-citizens, arise in your strength. Let us show to the country and to posterity that we respect ourselves, and that we respect our employment; and let it be seen, by our discretion and intelligence, that we appreciate our rights, and the station we occupy in society; and also by our firmness and decision, that these will be maintained. The way to accomplish these objects is, by associating together for the purpose of deliberation and union of effort; and, in this capacity, to respectfully, yet earnestly, memorialize our legislature, praying them to remove from us an evil which, to some of our number, has already become intolerable, and we shall be heard.

The mechanics of the State of New-York have taken an elevated and noble stand on this subject. They are merging every party and local feeling in the grand enterprise of breaking the fetters of "State Prison Monopoly." Let them be sustained by the mechanics of Connecticut—let their hands be stayed up in this struggle for their rights; and if successful—of which there can be but little doubt—then success will follow in other States, and our whole land will be freed from a system which is more oppressive and degrading to the mechanics of America, than the galling yoke of despotism.

THOMAS WINSHIP,  
MELVIN COPELAND,  
A. W. ROBERTS,  
L. KENNEDY, Jr.

The average expense of commitments to the Connecticut State Prison, is 75 dollars each. See Prison Discipline Report, 1835, p. 51.

The Orville Outrage.—We saw a few days since, in the Courier & Enquirer, giving the details of an outrage committed upon a Female, in the village of Orville, Onondaga Co., so horrible in its character and so revolting in its details, that we could not—would not believe—there were monsters in human shape, capable of such unparalleled cruelty.

Meeting with a friend yesterday, from Syracuse, we inquired into the history of this outrage, and found the facts as set forth in the Courier & Enquirer, literally true, and substantially as follows:

The wife of ——— Tyler, who was sent, about a year since, to the State Prison, was left residing at Orville. It was rumored, during the fall that an improper intimacy existed between this woman and a Mr. Young, and although no evidence of it existed, and none of the deceptions of life were known to be violated, a village excitement was raised against her. The embers were finally fanned into a blaze, and having possessed themselves of a bucket of tar and a bag of feathers, eight men proceeded in a sleigh, at 12 o'clock at night, to the house of the offender, where they confidently expected to surprise her in bed with her paramour. Breaking into the house, they found the woman in bed with her children.—After searching in vain for Young, they vis-

ited the woman, dragged her, with nothing but her night clothes, into the street, put a gag in her mouth, threw a blanket over her shoulders, put her into the sleigh and drove off, leaving three little children alone, without fire or a light, shrieking with terror!

The monsters drove off about three quarters of a mile, took her into a field, tore off her night clothes, and with the instruments of torture prepared for the purpose, these right unfeeling wretches perpetrated, upon a defenceless and unfortunate female, an outrage of the most horrible character.

After literally enveloping the miserable woman in tar, they rolled her in the blanket, took her to an unoccupied and unfrequented barn, where they left her, entirely helpless, and still gagged, to perish with cold, unless found, as she was, by accident.

The cries of the children, in the morning, attracted the attention of the neighbors, and upon learning what had occurred, a search was made for the woman. Nothing, however, was discovered till nearly dark, when a quantity of tar and feathers were found on the snow in a field where the outrage was committed. From this spot the villains were tracked to the barn, where George Grinnell found the poor creature, alive, but speechless and senseless! She was taken home and a physician sent for, who discovered that her jaw had been dislocated! Several benevolent ladies kindly assisted in relieving the suffering woman from her dreadful condition, and, after several weeks her health was restored.—A strong feeling of indignation ran rapidly through the community. The monsters were soon identified, and prosecutions commenced. The causes were to have been tried during the present month, but was settled, a short time since, by the payment of fourteen hundred dollars, from the defendants, to the victim of their barbarities.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

#### RHODE ISLAND.—MR. WEBSTER.

The Providence Journal contains a speech delivered by the Hon. TRISTAN BURGESS, at a meeting of his fellow citizens in that town on Friday. Towards the close of the Orator's remarks, we find the following paragraphs:—

Let every man remember, that his vote may carry the whole election. Let him feel that on him, and on his exertions may rest the whole weight of the whole interests of our whole country. I call on all men of all parties, to leave the holders of offices under Executive patronage, the slaves of power, the Tories of these times, as their fathers left the Tories of the Revolution; and come to the service of the country, to the rescue of the Constitution, the preservation of the laws, the salvation of liberty.

If we triumph now, we cannot be defeated in August; and we shall then elect representatives, who may elect a President of the United States. These candidates have already been nominated. White in the South; M'Lean in the West; Webster in the East.—The friends of Judge White say he is in truth what Jackson promised to be. It is enough for us, that the host of executive favorites are against him, and he against them. M'Lean is a man good and true; a Whig, a patriot, a statesman. Webster is—but why should I speak of Webster? There is not a man in a city, or village, or on a farm, or plantation, or in the wilderness, or in a cabin of any State or Territory, but can talk, and does talk, and tell of Webster, the orator, the statesman, the great champion of the Constitution. He is, in soul as lofty as his own native mountains, and pure as the mountain streams. Rocks may be rent, or moved, but nothing in the tide of time, or the tempests of party, can shake, or touch his integrity. Who that could be proud of his country, would not be proud to have such a man for President of the United States?

May not God have suffered our country to run into wilderness, and teem with monsters, for the last eight years, that he might call out this moral, this political Hercules, to clear and to restore to us again our country? If all honest men do their duty, then these men will be the highest on the list of candidates, in the Electoral college; and leading the caucus candidate, the successor nominated by Gen. Jackson, they will come before the House of Representatives, for a selection of one from that number, for President. The great interests, which I have just examined, may be considered, and by all parties, such a course of administration as will secure them, he most solemnly stipulated; and when the rights of the people are secured, that House will select the man most likely, with safety to all and with glory to our country, to administer the executive government. Here Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, a potency as efficient as the most extensive and powerful State. Never again, do I wish to see a President, in any other manner, elected. It will go to perpetuate our union, by preserving the small, from being swallowed up by the great States; and prevent a President from riding into power, on such a tide of popularity, as may, if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitution, and liberty.

Washington, April, 7, 1835.

The trial of Richard Lawrence for an attempt on the life of General Jackson, is fixed for Friday next. I shall endeavor to keep you advised of its progress. On Friday, Mr. W. L. Brent (formerly a representative in Congress from Louisiana, but now established in this city, who is counsel for Lawrence), made an application to the Court for leave to take a medical gentleman to see the prisoner, in order that testimony as to his insanity might be within reach. The application, as he stated, was rendered necessary by the refusal of the Marshal to grant such privilege, being doubtful of his own powers. There are but two Judges at present sitting, Judge Cranch and Judge Marshall (Judge Thurston having lost his wife a few days since). Judge Marshall was decidedly of opinion that the Court should order such permission, but Judge Cranch (who is Chief Justice) declined, on the ground that it was not a matter on which the Court ought to be called to interfere.—The District Attorney (Mr. F. Key) then rose and stated that an application had been made to him on the subject, or he should certainly have at once ordered the Marshal to grant the privilege. After this conversation, the Marshal made no further demur, and Mr. Brent then called on Dr. Hall, one of our best physicians, to go with him for the purpose of testing the sanity of Lawrence. I understand that Dr. Hall conversed with him, and on general subjects found him rational as ordinary men ordinarily are; but as soon as he was brought to the subject of the claims of Lawrence to

the crown of England, the latter was off at a tangent, asserting his rights with the utmost wildness and tenacity. When the doctor asked him the name he would take if he ascended the throne, he replied "Richard the Fourth," and stated that he had taken great delight in attending the theatre, whenever there was a performance of Richard the Third, because he always felt great pleasure in witnessing the deeds of his ancestors.

He was then asked how he could make out any claims on this country, seeing that by the revolution of 1776 and the treaty of 1783, the United States had been separated from Great Britain. His reply was that his family had nothing to do with that arrangement, and, having given no sanction to the acts of separation, could not be bound by them. He regarded his rights, as relates to this country, as being as perfect now as before the revolution, and said that when he obtained possession of the crown of England, all these things would be set right. As to the idea of trying him for any alleged offence, he seems to treat it as an absurdity, and declares that he shall only laugh at the Court, if he shall be brought up before it. He intimates it to be his purpose to proceed to England this summer for the purpose of asserting his claims. The trial will excite considerable interest, and there can be no doubt that the fact of his insanity will be placed before the jury in such a strong light as to be irresistible.

I have not heard that there has been any action of the grand jury against Coleman, Foy, or Stewart, although it has been, and still is expected. There appears to have been a legal objection started by some members of our bar, which may have had some influence in preventing this action hitherto, on the ground that a charge of perjury cannot be founded on any proceedings before a Committee of Congress, such Committee not being within the meaning of the law, in describing the authorities competent to administer an oath. There is believed, however, to be no just ground for this objection, and if the grand jury should find no other difficulty to surmount, the parties may after all be made the subjects of a criminal indictment.

I do not know that there is any thing else of moment stirring amongst us. There is no doubt that Amos Kendall is to take into his hands the administration of the General Post Office in the course of a few weeks, probably about the first of May. The reforms contemplated by him, will entirely destroy what little confidence in the department yet remains to be extinguished.—*Newark Ad.*

Resurrectionists Hereabouts.—Notwithstanding the "boil-up-law" has been repealed, it seems that some evil disposed persons are determined not to be deprived of their right to the body of a poor man, even after it is deposited in the silent tomb. In our last we noticed that the body of a man by the name of Thomas Benedict, was found dead in the suburbs of this village the Sunday previous. After an inquest, his remains were interred in the north burying ground. On Thursday morning there were some indications that all was not as it should be, which led some of our citizens to open the grave, when their suspicions proved not to be groundless. The grave had been opened and the body removed, the perpetrators carefully replacing everything as they found it, as near as possible.—The authority forthwith convened a court of inquiry, but no evidence was advanced to fix suspicion on any one, and the cannibals have so far escaped the punishment which our laws so justly inflict.—*Dunbury Gaz.*

Wild Animals.—The forests of this State still abound in numerous species of wild animals, such as the Moose, Deer, Caribou, Lynx, and many others.—most of them valuable for food and for their skins. The Lynx (the orthography of the word is arbitrary) is an animal of which we have only heard recently; but tradition says, that a ferocious animal, of huge size, and with a mane like a lion, has actually been seen to come to the borders of the river, and the lumbermen say that they have heard him in the woods, roaring most lustily. The Indians, too, talk about the Lynx, and they are conclusive authority in such matters. A few days since two large Moose were seen quietly travelling in the road near Orono; they occasionally left the track for the woods, but the great depth of the snow soon forced them back again. We believe they were pursued and caught.

The Deer, which are plentiful in this region, usually herd together. A short time since some lumbermen came upon a "yard" containing nine of these poor fellows—whose usefulness is of no use to them when there are four or five feet of snow upon the ground—when discovered, they ploughed away the snow immediately about them, and prepared to defend themselves with the utmost desperation.—*Bangor Whig.*

Distressing and Fatal Accident.—Never have we been called upon to record so shocking an event as that which occurred last week at Woodstock, the details of which will be found heart-rending and painful in the extreme. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Marcy set out on a journey on Tuesday of last week, expecting to be absent from home but a few days, and leaving the house, &c. in the charge of their daughter, Nancy Ann Marcy, aged about 26. On the following Thursday, two days after, the lifeless body of this young lady was accidentally discovered near the "wood pile" a short distance from the house. From appearances in the house and near the spot where she was found, it is supposed that on Tuesday afternoon, the same day on which her parents left home, she went out about tea time to get fuel, and that a large log rolled down and caught her by the arm, in which awful situation she remained until her death, being unable to extricate herself, or to raise a cry sufficiently loud to attract the attention of any of the neighbors. The exact period of her distress and agony cannot be known, but from the fact that her constitution was such as would easily yield to physical suffering, she must have died from actual pain and exposure, and it is quite probable that the spark of life had not long been extinguished when this discovery was made! The poor creature, it is said, had struggled so hard to extricate herself with the hand, which was at liberty, that her fingers were very much mangled and torn. Report speaks very highly of the respectability and intelligence of the unfortunate young lady, and the family to which she belonged.—*Windham Advertiser.*

#### FROM FRANCE.—IMPORTANT NEWS.

New-York, April 11.

The ship *Charlemagne*, capt. Pierce, from Havre, brings Paris dates to the 16th of March. M. De Broglie, the premier, has stated distinctly, that the American indemnity bill is to be deemed a cabinet measure, and he pledges himself that it shall be carried thro'. This we think settles the question, if there was any doubt before.

In a letter from Toulon, of March 11th, we find it mentioned that the assembling of the squadron of the United States, at Port Mahon, had awakened some suspicions, and that the French frigate *Bellona*, had been despatched to watch their movements, and to remain off Mahon, until our squadron had departed.

The concentration of our vessels of war is considered a menace, and some inquietude is thereby produced among commercial men.—"The Americans (says the letter) say they expect more vessels."

An important debate on the late changes in the ministry, took place in the Chambers March 15th. M. Mauguin commenced by demanding explanations. M. Guizot answered that the amnesty was the pivot on which the opposition had rested, and under cover of which they hoped to bring about a change in the policy of the government; that that system had been for four years that of the just-milieu, and the disagreement between the members of the cabinet on that subject, had occasioned the late changes; but that those opposed to the amnesty had triumphed.

The new ministry is thoroughly doctrinaire, and was reorganized on the 10th March. 150 deputies of the centre having assembled in caucus, and conciliated the feelings of M. Thiers, who wished to be in the foreign department, but was obliged to remain in the situation of Minister of the Interior. Harmony was immediately restored between him and Messrs. Guizot and Humann, when M. Thiers went after midnight to the king, and reported the auspicious event.

M. De Broglie takes the place of Premier and Foreign Affairs; De Rigny, ad interim, the War Department, which is to be given to Marshal Maison, who has been sent for to St. Petersburg. De Rigny appears to have been abandoned to the post of nominal member of the Ministry, without a department; and also so that violent absolutist, M. Persil, who has been compelled to counteract the ordinance appointing to the post of Premier the Duke de Broglie, with whom he has never spoken.

The marine department remains with Duperre. If Marshal Maison accepts, the post at Petersburg will be given to De Rigny—if not the latter will go to Naples. Maison is odious, because he was governor of Paris when the brave Ney was murdered, and was made marshal of France under Charles X.—It was hoped the war department would have been given to count Lobau. The duke of Broglie was not sent for to the Tuileries till Soult had declined. M. Broglie is the relative of Madame de Stael, and the son-in-law of M. Voyer d'Argenson.

The use of a dead Wife.—A German Journal contains the following paragraph:—The wife of a laboring man, in the neighborhood of Stockholm, died some time ago, and the husband made the necessary preparations for the interment. He, however, deposited a block of wood in the coffin, instead of the corpse, which he conveyed, during the night, into a forest, that it might serve as a bait for wild beasts. By this expedient he succeeded in catching a wolf and two foxes. On the circumstance being made known, the man was arrested and carried before a court of justice; but, far from being intimidated, he claimed the reward offered for destroying mischievous animals.

Earthquake at Omoa.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th of March, contains the following extract of a letter, dated Omoa, Feb. 7, 1835.

The most tremendous eruptions of volcanoes have taken place in the interior, upon record; five burst simultaneously in different places, attended with tremendous earthquakes which sunk three large towns, besides many villages, so that no trace of them remains, and destroyed a large portion of St. Miguel and St. Salvador. The air was so obscured by ashes and smoke, that for eight days the inhabitants were obliged to grope their way with torches. The reports were like the firing of musketry and cannon, attended with showers of rocks, stones and cinders. The lava in some places ran the distance of sixty leagues, destroying every thing in its course. In Alancha they thought the day of judgment had arrived, and more than three hundred marriages took place among the people who had previously lived in a state of concubinage. The earthquakes were felt very sensibly both here and in Truxillo, and the reports of the eruptions a long way to the northward of Belize. The ashes fell here for about twenty hours like snow, and it was so dark as to require candles at 12 o'clock M. One volcano burst about forty miles back of Truxillo.

The political state of the country has improved very much; all the states now having joined the federal union; and from the extreme productiveness of the soil, if things continue prematurely in this condition, the country must resume its former vigor. The Government have laid an additional duty of seven per cent. on all imports, and contemplate putting twenty per cent. additional on all goods brought from Belize, which if carried into effect, will ruin that place and be the making of this.

Arrangements are making in Massachusetts to establish a school for young ladies, to be called the *Panagoustan Seminary*. Panagoustan is a word compounded from three Greek words, meaning the education of the whole woman. The town of South Hadley, on the Conn. River, has been fixed upon as the site of this Seminary. With a view to lessen the expense of Education in the Seminary, so as to render it accessible to those in moderate circumstances, the buildings are to be sufficiently capacious to accommodate all the pupils belonging to the school, and the young ladies are to perform the household duties of the institution. The last is to be tried as an experiment, and if not successful, other arrangements are to be made. Lexington, Mass.

Death of the Hon. James Brown.—The Philadelphia papers announce the sudden death in that city on Tuesday morning of Mr. Brown, our late Minister to the Court of France.